

The Enterprise.

VOL. 8.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

NO. 6.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:26 A. M. Daily.	
12:48 P. M. Daily.	
4:53 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
6:56 P. M. Daily.	
9:11 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
12:20 A. M. Daily.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:10 P. M. Daily.	
2:35 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The roadway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the roadway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:10
" South		6:56

MAIL CLOSURES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	8:55	12:25
South		6:25

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
E. M. Granger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. H. Thompson	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

SECRET SOCIETIES

IN PHILIPPINES

Returning American Says They Are Increasing With Rapidity.

Tacoma, Wash.—George Barth, a Manila druggist, en route to his former home at Minneapolis, announces that secret societies in the Philippine islands are increasing very rapidly under the leadership of agitators unfriendly to the United States, some of whom are Spaniards who outwardly profess friendship. There were but twenty of these societies in the islands when the Americans took possession, but Barth says the number has increased to more than 100, with branches in every town and city on Luzon and numerous other islands.

Little is known of the inner workings of these organizations. They do not hold regular meetings, but have many agents, who go about conveying orders of one kind and another. It is understood and believed that some of the societies have secreted arms and ammunition in preparation for a possible revolution.

The American Army is keeping close watch on the leaders, some of whom have already been taken into custody. The troubles in Sulu and other parts of the Philippines during the past two years are believed to have resulted from the intrigues of similar societies.

Combination of the Mexican Railroads.

Austin, Texas.—It is rumored that the resignation of L. M. Johnson as general manager of the Mexican International Railroad, which is to take effect on December 31st, is the first active step in the proposed consolidation of that road with the Mexican National. Both roads are owned by the Harriman syndicate, and it is said that general offices of the Mexican International are to be abolished and the road managed by the executive officers of the Mexican National, with headquarters in the City of Mexico.

PENSIONS

FOR OLD EMPLOYEES

Harriman Adopts a Plan for Relief of Men Enfeebled by Years.

NO CONTRIBUTIONS ARE REQUIRED.

Twenty Years of Service Will Enable Employees Who Have Passed the Age Limit to Retire.

San Francisco.—Employees of the Southern Pacific Company, who have grown old and feeble in the service of the Kentucky corporation, will be allowed to retire on a pension, according to an announcement made public by General Manager Kruttschnitt. Under directions from President Harriman, he has been at work for some time past on a pension system for the relief of old employees. As finally approved by President Harriman, it provides for the retirement and pensioning of those whose advanced years or impaired health incapacitate them from further service, and while the amount of pension offered is not sufficient to alarm the stockholders of the company or seriously delay the day when the road will be placed in the list of dividend payers, the interesting part of it all is that the offer is a gratuitous one and the pension scheme involves no assessments, premiums or contributions from employees.

General Manager Kruttschnitt's circular announcing the inauguration of the new pension arrangement is as follows:

"President Harriman of the Southern Pacific Company has approved a plan for employees grown old in the service of these companies. In general the plan follows closely the pension systems heretofore established or now in operation on the Pennsylvania, Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern. Employees who have attained the age of 70 and been in the service twenty years or over are to receive pensions on the basis of one per cent per annum of the average salary received for ten years previous to pensioning for each year of service. For instance, an employee whose pay averages \$1000 per annum for ten years prior to retirement and had been in the service of the company thirty years, would receive a pension equal to thirty per cent of \$1000, or \$300 per annum.

"Between the ages of 61 and 70 employees incapacitated for further work may be retired by a pension board selected from the department officers of the company, provided they shall have been in the service twenty years or more.

"The employees make no contributions to the fund, pensions being paid by the company in full and without any condition, the employees being at liberty to engage in other business after being pensioned, should they see fit."

President Harriman's pension plan is in interesting contrast with the relief bureau which General Manager Kruttschnitt attempted to establish two or three years ago and which he was compelled to abandon owing to the vigorous and united opposition of all the brotherhoods. President Harriman wants the employees of the company to understand that they are not expected to make any contributions to the pension fund, which will be supported entirely out of the company's earnings. In other words, in undertaking to pension its old employees the Southern Pacific is following the lead of such roads as the Pennsylvania, the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern, which, for some time past, have shown their appreciation of the long years of faithful service performed by aged employees by granting them the privilege of retiring on substantial pensions. It is expected that a large number of employees in all branches of the service will seek immediately to take advantage of the new arrangement as soon as the machinery for the inauguration and management of the pension fund can be put in working order.

Mate of the Reliable Drowned.

Ilwaco, Wash.—Harry Johnson, mate of the steamer Reliable, was drowned in Shoalwater bay. Johnson fell backward into the water, drowning before assistance could reach him. The body was not recovered.

EXPECT A RUSH TO COPPER RIVER

Transportation Companies Are Getting Steamers Ready.

Tacoma, Wash.—Puget Sound transportation men are making preparations to handle the crowd of prospectors and others who will go to Copper river during the winter and spring. The present indications are that not less than 5000 people will go to Valdes between January 1st and June, which is the usual period of heavy travel.

During the season just closed about 2000 men operated in the several districts of Copper river. The opening of rich placers on Nazina and Chetocena rivers will attract thither dozens of experienced miners next spring, where only individuals went in the previous seasons.

Five or six hundred miners are wintering at Valdes with the intention of taking provisions into the interior over the snow and ice and thus securing an earlier start than those who do not start North until spring.

Four steamers are now running from the Sound to Valdes and following these other vessels will be available to carry the crowd there before they commence their regular trips to Nome in June.

Jealousy Prompts Double Tragedy.

Philadelphia.—Kate Hassett, leading woman in the stock company at Keith's Eighth-street Theater, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Barry Johnstone, who recently played Cassius in Richard Mansfield's company. Johnstone then turned the pistol upon himself and lodged two bullets above his heart that will probably cause his death. The shooting occurred near the theater after the evening performance of "What Happened to Jones."

The motive was jealousy. Both man and woman are married, but have been living apart from their respective partners.

Believed to Have Been Burned to Death

Santa Maria.—The body of Jose Silvas was found on San Marcus ranch. He had been working in the solitary camp but a few days, when Garcia and Gayara, vaqueros, went to supply him with fresh provisions and discovered the remains. It is supposed that he dozed over the open fire and fell upon the coals, as all the clothing on the upper part of his body was burned away. He leaves a widow and family of grown and well-to-do sons.

WARRING MOROS

WILL ARBITRATE

Captain Pershing Asked to Settle Differences Between Nato and Bocayutan Tribes.

Manila.—Captain Pershing, with sixty men, has completed a march across the island of Mindanao from Camp Vicars to Iligan. This is possibly the first time that white men have made the journey. Captain Pershing visited the villages of Madaya and Marapui. On his way to Madaya he found the Moros were surprised to learn that Americans were not monsters ten feet tall, with horns and tails. At Marapui he addressed 500 Moros, telling them of the friendly purposes of the Americans. Representatives of the Nato and Bocayutan tribes, which are now at war, asked Captain Pershing to arbitrate the differences between them. The captain agreed to visit them and give his answer on his return to Camp Vicars. No hostility was shown toward the column on the march.

The efforts to restore agriculture in the Philippines have been blocked by a dearth of field animals. Ninety per cent of the carabao died in the original epidemic of rinderpest and of the small number left many have died since. The Government had planned an extensive importation of these animals to meet the crying need and had arranged to have them immunized. It was forced to abandon this plan on account of the lack of money to meet the purchases. The general cultivation of the plantations is impossible without them and the absence of any immediate prospect of getting the field animals leaves the agricultural situation in a serious condition.

Turks Roasting Children.

London.—According to dispatches received here, the Bulgarian newspapers are publishing stories of horrible atrocities by the Turks in Macedonia. Children are reported to have been roasted alive and others tortured with red hot molds placed on their heads. Many peasants are said to have been starved to death.

COAST NEWS GIVEN IN SHORT ITEMS

Occurrences of Interest from All Quarters of the Pacific Coast.

HAPS AND MISHAPS OF THE WEEK

Current Events Related in News Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

A car on the Alhambra electric line, near Los Angeles, ran over and killed Basilio Ramos, a seven-year-old boy. The child's head was crushed and the body mangled. Responsibility for the accident has not been established.

William Price, a deckhand on the steamer Varuna, was drowned at Payne's Landing. He had been playing cards with others, and upon rising dropped \$5, which rolled into the river. In trying to recover the money he fell into the water and drowned before assistance could reach him.

The Cooks and Waiters' Union of Sacramento has adopted resolutions asking that only members of the organization be employed on the occasion of the inaugural banquet which is to be tendered to Governor-elect Pardee. The demand has been endorsed by the Sacramento Council of Federated Trades.

The recent fair weather and drying winds have enabled the farmers of Butte county to finish sowing grain, which was interrupted by the storms of last month. The fear that the acreage sown to wheat and barley would be short of the average has been relieved, and the amount of land sowed this season will reach 100,000 acres in Butte county.

The gaugers at the San Francisco Custom-house had a new experience recently. Tapping a barrel labeled "port wine," they found a fluid of the color and taste of water. There were eleven other barrels in the same consignment. Examination was quickly made and wine found in only five barrels. In the others there was nothing but aqua pura. The barrels arrived last week from Antwerp consigned to the firm of Goldberg, Bowen & Co. The choicest old port was expected and the shipping of the water has yet to be explained.

Articles of incorporation of the Malad Valley Railroad Company have been filed at Salt Lake City. The company proposes to build and operate a railroad from a point near Corinne, Utah, connecting there with the Central Pacific, and run northeast through the valleys of the Bear and Malad rivers into Oneida county, Idaho, to Malad City. The length of the road will be about forty miles. The company is capitalized at \$4,000,000. The incorporators are W. H. Bancroft, E. E. Calvin, T. M. Schumacher, P. L. Williams and D. S. Spencer of Salt Lake.

The dredger which has been used in dredging the channel through the reef into Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, sank in about ten feet of water, and the work will be delayed for some time. The accident was due to the very high winds and seas which have prevailed around the islands for some days. The working of the dredger in these high seas strained it so that it sprang a leak and the pumps had to be kept going. During the night the seas increased, washing away the deckhouse, extinguishing the fires under the boilers so that the pumps stopped working and the dredger soon sank. No lives were lost.

Otto Jensen, an employee of the La Grange Hydraulic Mining Company near Weaverville, Trinity county, had a thrilling and decidedly unusual experience last week. Jensen was walking on a board placed across the upper flume at the mine. He made a misstep and fell into the flume, which carried a body of 4000 inches of water. With lightning-like rapidity he was carried down the flume for nearly two miles. Then he was dumped twenty feet into the lower flume; carried nearly a mile further; dumped nineteen feet into an outlet flume, and then shot out into a pile of debris and sawdust. Jensen was scarcely able to talk when picked up. His leg was broken, and it is thought he will die from the injuries he received. Hundreds of head of young cattle

are dying in Southern Oregon and Northern California from a new disease for those sections. The disease was first discovered by W. P. Counts of Tolo, Or., who lost sixty out of 200 head of calves he had just brought from Crescent City. On examining a dead animal a small bunch of fine white worms about the size of a horse hair and an inch in length was found beneath the valve on top of the windpipe. A veterinary surgeon pronounced the disease to be husk, a disease caused by a very small worm produced in stagnant water. The disease is infectious and there is no known cure for it, as the bacilli penetrate the nasal passages and thence through all parts of the head. The only thing to be done is to kill the affected cattle and isolate the others. The State veterinary surgeons of both states have been appealed to for aid.

Eastern heirs claim the ownership of and intend to sue for the possession of Los Angeles city property valued at several million dollars, and hundreds of titles are threatened. Among the big properties involved are the County Court House site, twenty acres between Second and Fourth streets and Main and Broadway, one-seventh of 9000 acres in the San Antonio ranch and a number of scattered lots. Miss Mary J. Bell, a niece and one of a dozen heirs of John Bell, the pioneer land king, who lived in Los Angeles in 1871, has arrived from Pennsylvania and retained the law firm of Works & Lee to investigate and prosecute the case for the heirs. The allegation is made that the really claimed was not apportioned to the heirs in the administration of the estate by Captain Cameron E. Thom.

Some fishermen have found a Japanese Robinson Crusoe in the person of a long-haired man who was shipwrecked six years ago on an uninhabited island off Corea. He has lived there since, subsisting on fruit and birds. A party of Japanese fishermen were blown to this island by a typhoon last month. When the long-haired stranger appeared they hurriedly rowed away and would not accept the fruit and water he offered them. The stranger is believed to be one of four Osaka men who were shipwrecked in that vicinity six years ago. One of them was picked up by a steamer and the others were supposed to be lost. The father of one of the lost men has sent a steamer to rescue the lonely islander. The Japanese are indignant that the fishermen were too frightened to bring him away.

THIRTEEN LOST

ON THE VENTNOR

The Steamer Is Wrecked While Off the Coast of New Zealand.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer Ventnor, which recently took lumber from this coast to the Orient, foundered near Ho Kiang, near New Zealand, when blown from Wellington to Hongkong with coal and 500 cottins containing the remains of Chinese for reinterment in China.

The Aurang brings news that on October 28th the Ventnor struck the rocks southeast of Mount Egmont, and, being floated, continued her voyage. Next day she began to fill and soon became unmanageable.

All hands took to the boats and had barely time to get clear before the steamer sank. One of the boats, containing the captain, third officer and eleven of the crew, failed to reach shore.

Those in the other boats which made land say the missing boat was drawn under when the vessel foundered.

Emigrants Not Wanted in South Africa.

London.—The Government has thrown further difficulties in the way of emigrants to South Africa. The Colonial Office announces that after December 1st no permit to proceed to the Transvaal or the Orange River Colony will be issued in England or anywhere, except at South African ports. Intending passengers are advised to ascertain beforehand by writing whether they are likely to obtain permits.

Horses and Mules Cremated.

Modesto.—Particulars have just been received here of a big fire on the ranch of Joseph Fox, near La Grange. A barn was burned and seventeen head of horses and mules were cremated. Fifty tons of hay and barley, buggies, wagons and other farming implements were destroyed. The loss amounts to \$3000, with an insurance of \$500 on the structure. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BIG FIRE IN LUMBER DISTRICT

Flames Spread to Docks and Consume Vessels at Norman, Canada.

Rat Portage, Ont.—One of the worst fires that ever visited the Rat Portage lumber district started at Norman, near here, and spread swiftly through immense piles of lumber to the docks and from the docks to boats until stopped in that direction by the water's edge. Dense showers of sparks were carried inland toward the residence section of the city and one by one the houses went up in flames and smoke.

Twenty-five million feet of lumber were destroyed as well as Lemay's shipyard, six steamboats, two barges, eleven dwellings and one stable. The steamers destroyed were small craft, and the six were not valued at more than \$10,000.

A number of wooden structures in the path of the fire were destroyed. The lumber yards are great masses of glowing embers, but there appears to be no fear of a further spread of the fire.

Carried a Dead Child on a Shopping Trip.

San Bernardino.—The other day a Mexican woman entered a merchandise store here to buy some drapery. She could not explain in yards the amount she wanted, and in order to make the clerk understand she unfurled a shawl from around an infant she had in her arms. When the clerk went forward with her tape measure she was horrified to discover that the child was a corpse. From the store the woman went to a photographer and had the child's picture taken, and from there she called at the undertaking parlors of W. D. Aldridge, where she exhibited the corpse and ordered a casket for it.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice.

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that

SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;

Boots and Shoes;

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;

Crockery and Agate Ware;

Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call

and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. || ||

Wood and Coal. || || ||

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,

South San Francisco, Cal.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous

American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of

the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Every man has a right to work, but the other fellow too often forgets it.

Secretary Shaw released a little over \$20,000,000 the other day. How much of it did you get?

The world has little use for a man who does his best only when engaged in doing others.

A lady of 40 has asked \$75,000 for damaged affections. What would she have demanded at 20?

When the girl says they are engaged and the young man says they are not it takes a jury to decide.

Fools may rush in where angels fear to tread, but the theatrical angel sometimes backs the fools who are inclined to rush in.

President Roosevelt has ordered department chiefs to make the government reports shorter. He must want to have some of them read.

The latest is a storage battery trust. Let us hope it may succeed before the end of another century in finding a storage battery that will store.

A Chicago woman is seeking a divorce from her husband who is described as an enthusiastic amateur pugilist. She says he was too enthusiastic.

How quickly celebrities are forgotten in these strenuous days. Who was the young lady who had the Crown Prince of Germany going around in a circle a few weeks ago?

It is still pretty hard to get grouchy old men who don't like the boys their daughters have selected as future husbands to agree that arbitration is a good thing in all cases.

When a person has "left off" smoking, nothing helps his resolution like a caller who lovingly fondles a cigar with the bouquet of a Chinese restaurant and a draft like a soft coal fire in a hard coal furnace.

Most statements nowadays are taken cum grano salis—with an allowance for the discount. In apology for the sweepiness of the title of his book, "Property is Robbery," Proudhon said that he put his price high because he knew that he should be beaten down.

The billionaire may come, but will not his heirs tire of the troubles and worry of handling the money and scatter it? Flesh and blood cannot stand the strain this class of financiers invite. These mammoth fortunes eventually will return to the people in ways never dreamed of by their creators.

The greatest evil connected with the problem of power in the present life is the malediction of men as to the sources from which it is to be drawn and the methods by which it is to be used. The many and the prosperous are prone to believe that power is a deposit of divine election. Finding one's self possessed of it, the owner at once concludes that he has been chosen of God to order a part of the universe, dominate his fellows, dictate events and deal punishments to those who offend against his self-assumed prerogatives.

One of the noblest charities in any city is the system of Pasteurized milk depots established and maintained in New York by Nathan Strauss. From these stations nearly one million bottles of milk and milk foods for infants were distributed during the past summer. Those who were not willing to accept the milk free were allowed to pay one cent a bottle—certainly a low price for self-respect. Through the co-operation of the physicians of the Health Department, knowledge of the milk depots has been spread among the tenement house mothers, and free coupons for the bottles of milk have been distributed. There could not possibly be a more terse, more eloquent or more impressive summing up of the work than is contained in the brief statistics of the annual report: Since 1891, when the milk depots were established, the death rate among children under 5 years of age has been reduced almost exactly one-half.

Professor Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, announced at the recent medical congress in London his discovery of a universal virus, which is to prevent and cure all diseases the human flesh is heir to. Professor Welch confidently declares that the person who is inoculated with this new virus "will never catch anything." It is to be regretted that the professor is not a little more explicit on this point. His broad assertion that one who has been inoculated with the new virus will never catch anything is highly encouraging, yet it would be more reassuring if he had specified that it would keep people from catching old age as well as to make them immune from mumps, small pox and appendicitis. It may be possible that the long looked-for elixir of life has at last been discovered, and the world will anxiously await further statements from Professor Welch. Also a little proof in support of the claims made for his virus will be very welcome. Let us hope that all this will be speedily forthcoming and that the splendid virus which the professor expects to put on the market will in addition to

thwarting age and disease be capable of deflecting automobiles and trolley cars. If it covers these matters satisfactorily and Professor Welch can secure capital enough to start a factory we may prepare for everlasting life, provided the coal holds out.

It is a good thing for the American who is inclined to listen to the doleful lamentations of the pessimist to turn away from the army in the Philippines for a moment and look at the greater army and mightier army described in the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education, just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The report of Commissioner Harris shows that the total of pupils in the schools, elementary, secondary and higher, both public and private, in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 17,209,230, an increase of 278,520 pupils over the previous year. Of this number 15,710,394 were enrolled in schools supported by local and general taxation. If we add to this enrollment those who attended certain special institutions like evening schools, commercial schools and schools of cookery and of special trades and vocations, we have a grand total of over seventeen and three-quarter millions of the population that received education for a longer or shorter period during the year. An interesting feature of the report is the increased per capita expenditure for education. In 1870 the expenditure for schools per capita of the population was \$1.64; the last year it was \$2.93 per capita, the highest in the history of the country. This army of seventeen million youngsters is the hope of the republic. It is the invincible defense of our institutions and of our democracy. No other army on the globe is comparable to it as a force for civilization and as a bulwark for free and popular government.

A report of the Commissioners of Prisons in England which was issued recently pays particular attention to the case of young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21. It is said that under the existing law there is adequate provision for those of a more tender age, excellent results having been attained through the present industrial and reformatory school system. But every person above 16 is an adult for the purpose of the criminal law, and the classification leads to serious mistakes. Discussing the question the report says: "Figures have shown, and the committee of 1894 have testified, that the age between 16 and 21 is essentially the criminal age, and that from criminals of this age the professional criminal of later years is generated. It is known also to students of human nature that this age is a particularly plastic age, and that the habit which may lead to crime or virtue cannot be said to be fully formed before the age of 21." Starting with these premises the report argues that separate treatment is required for the particular class of criminals referred to. Their discipline should be different from that of old offenders, and earnest efforts should be made to reform them. Aside from the special care which should be given them in prison it is necessary that supervision should be had over them after their discharge, and that a sufficiently long period of time should be prescribed during which they would be made amenable to healthy influences. The first of these needs, it is said, has been supplied "by the benevolent and philanthropic action of a body of gentlemen who have lately formed themselves into an association for the distinct purpose of dealing with these cases on discharge." For the other, action by Parliament is requested, "should it become satisfied by the result of the experiment that is being made that the existing system of a succession of short sentences for young criminals is ineffective and mischievous, and that better results can be obtained if power were given to the courts to commit for long periods to the care of the state young criminals who are shown by their antecedents to be graduating for a course of 'professional' crime."

Judged by the Sample.
Stories concerning the rivalry between Chicago and St. Louis evidently will never grow old. The latest concerns a visit which Alderman Michael Kenma, "Hinky Dink," recently paid to St. Louis. He wished to talk to a friend who lives in the suburbs of the Missouri city, and as he had a dime in his pocket for change called up over the telephone. He talked but a few minutes, and then asked the central operator how much he must deposit for the call.
"Fifty cents, please," was the answer, in a most confident voice.
"Fifty cents?" gasped the Alderman.
"What do you take me for? A man with coin to burn? Why, in Chicago I can call up hades for 50 cents."
"Perhaps so," was the answer, still framed in the most unflinched tone, "but that's within the city limits, you know."—Minneapolis Journal.

A Gastronomic Feat.
In a little schoolhouse in the north of Scotland the schoolmaster keeps his boys grinding steadily at their desks, but gives them permission, says Tid-Bits, to nibble from their lunch-baskets sometimes as they work.
One day while the master was instructing a class in the rule of three, he noticed that one of his pupils was paying more attention to a small tart than to his lesson.
"Don't Bait," said the master, "listen to the lesson, will ye?"
"I'm listening, sir," said the boy.
"Listening, are ye?" exclaimed the master. "Then ye're listening wi' one ear an' eating pie wi' the other."
Never judge pictures and horses by their frames.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO THE BALLOT.

By United States Senator George F. Hoar.

A person to be entitled to share in the government of a State or country ought to love the State, ought to desire its welfare and ought to be able to judge of the characteristics of the persons presented for their suffrage and of the wisdom or folly of the measures which are proposed from time to time before the people. Can you think of any other qualification than interest in the republic, love of the republic, capacity to choose its servants and capacity to judge the measures upon which its welfare is to depend? It used to be said of a man who was a candidate for office that he had a "stake" in the country. Is there any stake in the country like that of a mother's interest in her children? Do not the mothers, the wives, the sisters, love the republic as well as their husbands or sons or brothers? Is there any doubt about that?

I believe that every step in human civilization has been marked by the nearer approach of woman to her just and equal place of influence in the State. I believe that every such approach has at some time purified the homes and rendered womanhood sweeter and more feminine. Everywhere she has "moved us to our good." No nation, no city, no household, ever took a lofty place where the influence of woman did not inspire it with heroic temper. And when woman takes this new and final step, bringing to the service of the State her purity, her devotion, her insight, her faith, she will not only ennoble the State, but will elevate also the home.

COLLEGE EDUCATION GIVES AN ADVANTAGE.

By Rev. Emory J. Haynes, D. D.

It cannot be denied that a certain grace of deportment is acquired at college if a boy is a sincere student. Education will tell in the well-informed conversation and self-possession of one who is conscious that he has a little at least of all human knowledge. It probably is true that all this can be arrived at without the college, but it is safe to say that it very rarely is secured by the busy boy and hard-worked young man who wins his way to great place with only the common school education.

The ability to use one's self, that thing called mental discipline, is what the college really gives. It gives it quickly, at a time of life when one is plastic to training, and by persons and appliances supposedly the best adapted to effect the end. The fault of the college graduate is patent. He is not willing to begin in business where the beginning is, namely at the back door of the store. But when he does begin, his mental training enables him to pass from the back door to the front door in one-quarter the time that the uneducated boy must take for the same promotion.

An increasing number of college bred men are of late years accepting this situation. They are willing to take their coats off and begin at a low place in a factory. In many instances their wise fathers, proprietors of the factories, are insisting upon their sons beginning to weigh wool in the lowest room. It is simply absurd that such educated young men should be supposed to stand at a disadvantage in comparison with anybody. The boy with an uncultivated mind must be of tremendous mental and physical superiority to stand anywhere near them in the chances of life.

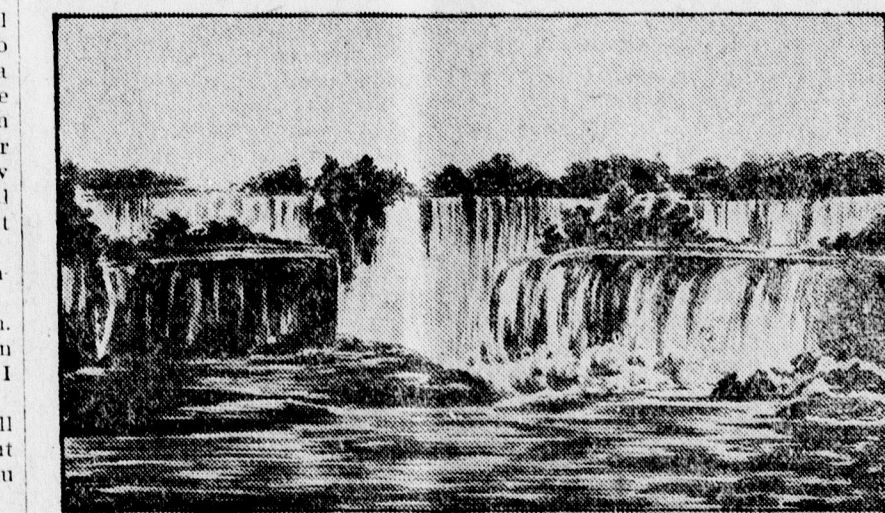
BREACH OF PROMISE ACTIONS.

By Margaret N. Caldwell.

One cannot help feeling, of course, that a girl who has been engaged perhaps for several years to a man, only to be cast aside when someone more attractive appears upon the scene, deserves some compensation, not only on account of the shock to her feelings, but also on account of her blighted prospects. During the time she was engaged, probably several chances of marriage have presented themselves to her. These, however, would naturally be refused, as she would expect her engagement ultimately to result in marriage. For that reason alone it would seem only fair that a girl who had been jilted should be awarded substantial damages as compensation.

"If a man makes a mistake in business," the writer heard a girl remark on one occasion, "he has to pay for it; and it is equally fair that he should do so in his love affairs, especially if he wastes several years of a girl's life, for he enters upon an engagement with open eyes, so to speak, and it is his own fault if he binds himself to a girl without first making quite sure that she is the one to make his future life happy."

But there are other sides to the question which deserve every consideration, and which would probably turn the scale in favor of breach of promise cases being abolished. It is no exaggeration to say that there are hundreds of ill-assorted marriages brought about through a young fellow fearing a breach of promise case. Perhaps he thinks he is in love with a girl—it is not always possible to judge beforehand whether any unsuitability exists—and speaks of marriage. Later on he finds that his



THE NIAGARA OF SOUTH AMERICA.

have heard, for example, of the falls of Iquaza? The name has a strange sound, yet the waterfall is one of the most gigantic of natural phenomena. In size it exceeds Niagara, and the volume of water passing over it is as great. The width, from shore to shore, is 9,843 feet, but it is broken here and there by islands which lessen the actual width of the waterfall to about 8,000 feet. Niagara, including the 2,000 feet frontage of Goat Island at the brink, is only 4,750 feet wide and the actual width of the American and Canadian falls combined is only 2,750 feet. The South American falls is, therefore, nearly three times as wide as our most famous cataract. The height of the Iquaza falls is also much greater. On

the Brazil side it is 209.9 feet and on the Argentina side 180.4 feet. It is in such an obscure part of South America that few travelers ever see it, but it is well worthy a visit by the lover of the sublime.

LACE-MAKING IN PARAGUAY.
Was Taught Natives of the Country Two Centuries Ago.
United States Consul Ruffin at Asuncion has made a report to the State Department in regard to lace-making in

RELIGION IS NOT DECLINING.

By William E. Curtis, Washington Correspondent.

The census reports show that the churches of the United States were never so numerous, so prosperous or so well attended. The growth in membership, wealth and contributions for charity, missions and other religious work was never so rapid, and the figures show that it more than keeps pace with the increase in population. There were never so many Sunday schools; the attendance is larger than it ever was, compared with the population, and religious organizations like the Y. M. C. A., the Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League and the King's Daughters were never so numerous or showed so much activity. Local mission work in the cities and home missionary work in isolated sections of the country, is more extended and thorough than it ever was; the funds contributed by the different denominations to foreign missions, church erection, education and similar causes have been larger per capita during the last ten years than ever before in the history of the Christian religion, and the sale of Bibles during recent years has been unprecedented. The Bible is now the best seller in the book market.

This is the story of the census, and it can be confirmed by anyone who cares to attend a live church. There are dead churches, just as there are stupid preachers, but in those that I am familiar with in Washington and New York it is almost impossible to obtain a sitting.

WE ARE STANDING OVER A VOLCANO.

By Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago.

The powerful of the earth should realize that we are in the midst of the same conditions that obtained in France and which brought on the revolution. The rich and powerful classes in France refused to take warning from what was going on about them and relied upon the power which they fancied they had. The revolution came like the eruption of a volcano, and we in America should heed the warning. The earth belongs to God and not to individual man. Therefore, whatever man produces should be administered to the benefit of all and not for that of the selfish few. The proper social condition is not one where men crush down the multitudes and disregard their claims upon their consideration, but where wealth is so distributed and organized that social well-being is within reach of all honest and virtuous men.

Right now we are standing over a volcano which may burst forth with all the force of Pelee. The security of the men who despise the downtrodden burden bearers is a fancied security. In times past the police and military forces of the country have been willing to protect them. They forget that these forces are drawn from the very ranks of the people they are oppressing and that their sympathies are naturally with their own people. If they continue to disregard the wishes of the people and to fling insults at them, the time will come when their calls for protection will fall upon unheeding ears.

BUSINESS MAKES BUSINESS.

By L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury.

Business depression dissipates both organized and unorganized capital. Enforced idleness means financial ruin to individuals, to business firms and to corporations both great and small. On the contrary, business prosperity inspires hopefulness. It encourages the individual to reach out, to expand, to buy more land, more houses, more cattle, to erect more stores, build more shops and to embark in new enterprises. It leads to the organization of corporations. It inspires both dreams of great things and the consummations of gigantic enterprises. It leads to the combination of capital and the organization of labor. Does any one suppose that the anthracite coal miners could keep together if there were a million men out of employment and their families begging for bread?

On this account it is called 'nanduti,' an Indian name which means spider web. This industry may be of service to American trade. There is scarcely a dealer in Paraguay who would not purchase American goods if it were not so difficult to get a draft on the United States. This is due to the fact that nearly all the exports go to Europe.

"Some of the principal lace-makers, however," says Consul Ruffin, according to the Washington Star, "have agreed to give the benefit of all their drafts on the United States for the facilitation of trade, if American importers and dealers in hand-made lace and drawn-thread work should take up their product."

Putting His Foot in It.

An ex-Senator of the United States tells the following story: "My wife and daughter had been training a negro butler in Washington for a month or more before their first reception, and as the fellow was bright he learned rapidly. But they were a little fearful of some faux pas on his part before the afternoon would be over, and they were not disappointed. On account of our short residence in Washington we were comparative strangers to most of the people calling, so 'Charles' was told to be very particular to get the names correctly and call them out distinctly. He had been getting along beautifully, announcing the names of the visitors as they came in, until Mrs. Foote, the wife of the Congressman from Vermont, and her daughters arrived. Then he announced, in loud, distinct tones, 'Mrs. Foot and the Misses Feet!'"

False Gems.

"So Si Spavins hez ben down ter town?" asked Mandy.
"Why, yaas; an' he got buncoed as usual."
"Brung home a gol' brick, did he?"
"No, indeedy. Si is up ter der, he is."
"Du tell?"
"A bunco man sold him a chunk o' hard coal at a big price, an' I'll be hornswoggled if it didn't turn out ter be jes' a chunk o' rock painted black."
—Baltimore Herald.

Labor World

New York City has 150,000 organized wage workers.

The South Wales Miners' Federation has a membership of 120,000.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world. It is estimated that there are over 22,000 union electrical workers in North America.

Railroads in this country employ over 1,000,000 people at an annual cost for wages and salaries of over \$600,000,000.

New York bricklayers received 50 cents a day for fourteen hours' labor in 1776. They now receive \$4.80 for eight hours.

The employees of the various cemeteries of San Francisco have formed themselves into a union. It is their purpose to organize the cemetery workmen of the United States.

It is estimated that there are \$60,000 working people in the city of Chicago, and the 525 different trades unions claim about 40 per cent of that number as members. About \$5 per cent of all the various crafts in the city are organized, and during the last two years, the most prosperous period Chicago has ever seen, the labor organizations have reached their greatest power and influence. The increase in the number of unions has been 200 per cent and the membership 400 per cent.

After working for thirty-two years William S. Hughes, a New York machinist, perfected a smoke-consuming device for locomotive and other engine boilers. Hughes had no capital to back his invention, but succeeded in having it brought to the notice of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The millionaire mechanic had the device tested on an elevated train locomotive under his personal inspection, making a trip from the Battery to Harlem. Mr. Vanderbilt has decided to aid Hughes in the matter.

In its annual report on strikes and lockouts in 1901 the British Board of Trade notes a large decrease in the number of labor disputes and in the number of workers involved. There were 642 disagreements that year, affecting 179,546 work people. This is the smallest number both of disputes and persons involved reported since 1897 and the improvement is attributed to a growing tendency to settle labor troubles by arbitration. The report says that 73 per cent of all changes in wages and hours were put in effect after arbitration.

A machine which will drill square holes has at last been made. An Englishman named Edward Segitz is the inventor, and his apparatus is said to have solved a problem heretofore regarded as being about as unaccomplishable as the mathematical impossibility of "squaring" the circle. Segitz's machine is a "three-winged" drill, semi-round, which cuts four straight edges in its rotary motion. That is, the motion appears to the eye to be rotary, but there is, of course, a maneuver in the triple flange which produces the square cut, triangular, or other angular holes, with automatic regularity and machine speed.

CURED BY MILK.

A Simple Treatment for All Kinds of Nervous Diseases.

"Want to learn how to increase your weight and gain strength and nerve force in the easiest possible way?" asked the plump little woman, as she settled into a corner of the divan for a comfortable chat. Her listeners were half a dozen women who go in for the strenuous life to a greater or less degree, and consequently any one of them could stand a few extra pounds without inconvenience. "Of course," was the reply in chorus. "Well, then, drink milk, nothing but milk for a few months," said the plump one. "I've tried it and I think that I am a pretty good illustration of the effectiveness of the milk diet. Four months ago I was a nervous wreck. Couldn't stand anything; wept if the least thing went wrong at home, jumped a foot every time the door bell rung, and was fast becoming a nuisance to myself and all the rest of the family. Fortunately, I have a little common sense and my doctor has more, so when I was ordered to drop everything and just 'rust' for a while I did it, with the result that I have gained fifty-one pounds in weight and my health is completely restored. I lived on milk, as I told you, and rested according to directions, spending my time in a lovely old nest cure home up the State. The diet and the rest effected a cure without any medicine whatever. I might add, though, that the milk was not the ordinary decoction served by the dealers of the metropolis, but a rich, creamy substance furnished by the finest breed of Jersey cows. How hard it was for an active body like me to 'rust' for sixteen weeks, you strenuous folks can appreciate, but if you wish to become plump and contented with the world in general try my remedy.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Castles on the Rhine.

It is stated that from the mouth to the source of the Rhine 725 castles formerly the homes of war-like chieftains are to be found overlooking its waters.

Safest Boat that Floats.

In considering boats the dory, a flat-bottomed, lap streak boat, though but twelve or thirteen feet long, is the safest that floats.

Every one hates a coward, and every one at heart is one.



Brine baths may be taken advantageously for the cure of sciatica, or neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

For dandruff wash the scalp with pilatone once in five days. This removes the dandruff and cures the disease if persisted in.

For the cure of warts apply glacial acetic acid carefully by means of a piece of pointed wood. Do not allow the acid to spread over the surrounding healthy skin.

A visit to the dentist will soon help out a disagreeable breath proceeding from the teeth, but should it proceed from the stomach take two or three capsules of one drop of creosote a day.

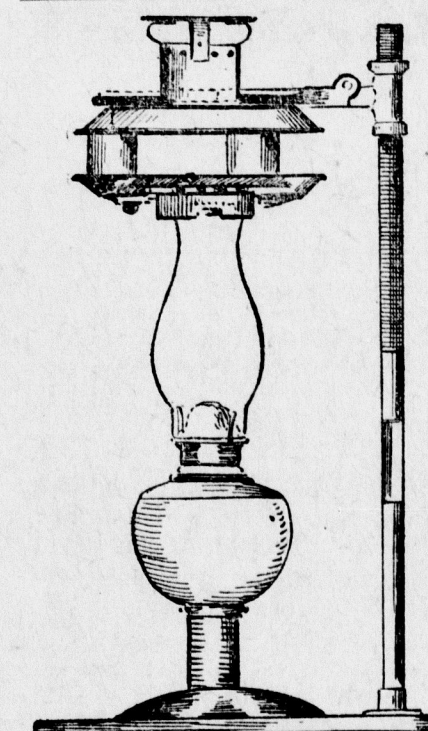
If you are sensitive to the cold, and sweat at night around the neck and shoulders, bathe the affected parts at night with alum water—one teaspoonful to the quart—and then wear clothing that is not too thick or warm. Also avoid sleeping on a feather pillow.

Rash, or eruption caused by overheated blood, or constipated bowels, may be remedied by taking two tablespoonfuls of the following, from time to time once or twice during the week, early in the morning: Pulv. rhel. co., three drachms; glycerine, half an ounce, and water six ounces.

Ten grains of citrate of lithia taken twice a day in a tumblerful of water, the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night for three days in succession at intervals of about two weeks, will subdue the puffiness of tissue under the eyes and the frequent pain at back of head.

REMOVES CHILL FROM A ROOM.

In spite of the fact that at this season of the year the major portion of the country is undergoing what seems to the residents like tropical heat, there are many localities where the nights are sufficiently cool to warrant the building of a fire in the grate in rooms which are provided with them. As these grates and fireplaces are not as common as one might wish for, recourse may be had to the heat generator shown in the accompanying drawing, which is the idea of George S. Chase, of Springfield, Mass. The invention is practically a radiator, which gathers up the rising heat rays from the flame of the lamp and distributes



HEAT GENERATOR AND LAMP COMBINED.

them about the room, instead of allowing them to rise vertically to the ceiling. The circulation of this heated air also produces a current which draws the air from the room and brings it in contact with the hot surface of the generator, thus further increasing the radiation of warm air. The generator is built up of a series of thin metal plates, with an opening at the bottom for the insertion of the lamp chimney. It is supported by a vertical post and projecting arm, the latter being hinged to permit the heater to be elevated for the removal of the lamp. As the sleeve which carries the supporting arm is adjustable on the post, a lamp of any size can be used, and as there is no connection between the chimney and the generator the lamp can be instantly removed if occasion requires.

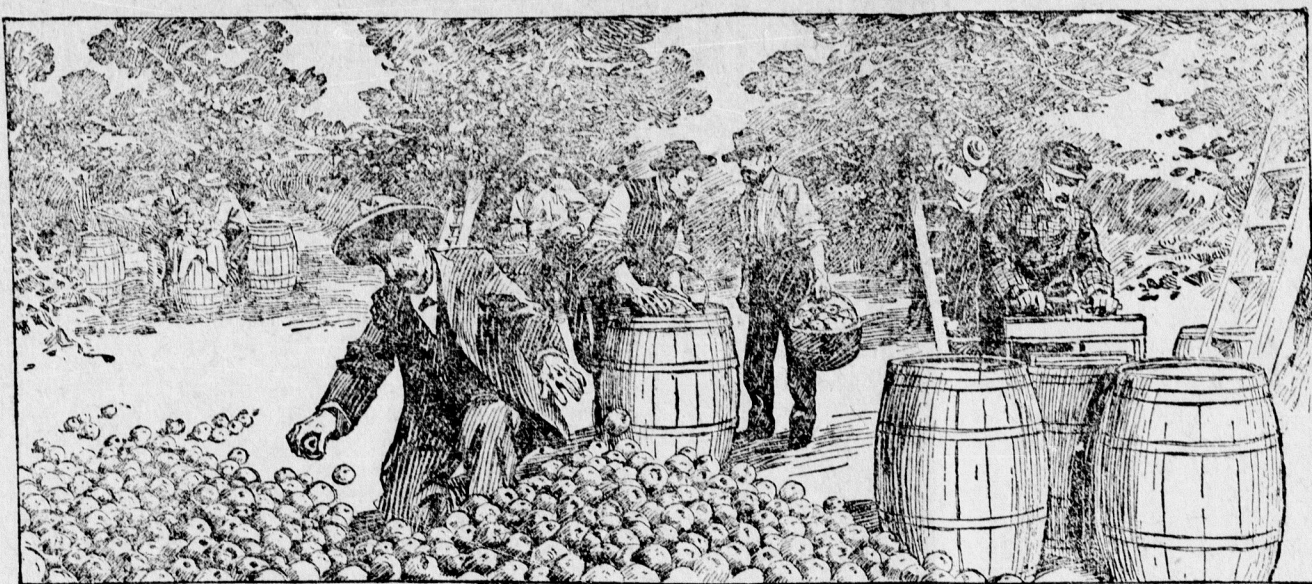
What a Toreador Earns.

During the last season a popular toreador in Spain took part in sixty-five fights and killed 133 bulls. His net profit was \$60,000 and the only injuries he sustained were a bruise on his foot and a rather bad wound in the leg. Sometimes one will be badly gored, but a week or two in hospital will generally set him on his legs again.

The Largest Library.

The largest library in the world is the National Library of Paris, which contains forty miles of shelves, holding 1,400,000 books. There are also 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts and 150,000 coins and medals.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING THE WINTER APPLE SUPPLY.



PICKING, ASSORTING AND PACKING APPLES FOR COLD STORAGE.

AMERICAN apples took the highest prize at the last Paris exposition, and the great superiority of our fruit over any raised in Europe has long been admitted. We have, especially in our northern tier of States, just the right combination of soil and climate for producing apples of the finest flavor, high color and good keeping qualities; but the northern grown American apple also owes its fame abroad to the great care taken in packing it for market. Rapid transit, low rates for freight and, above all, ample facilities for cold storage (by means of which fruit may be kept until well into the winter and toward spring, when prices are highest)—all have combined to make apple culture very profitable of late.

When the apple gathering season is at its height, the growers are visited by the agents of city packers, who are in the orchards as soon as the extent of the crop has been determined and ready to contract for the best fruit on the trees. It must be hand picked, ripe and sound, but not mellow. Selecting the grade contracted for, the packer's expert first lays two courses of apples at the bottom of a barrel, his assistant emptying in a bushel slowly without bruising, shaking them up smartly, another bushel and another shaking succeeding, until the barrel is two-thirds full.

The last and third bushel is packed in by hand, two courses being left above the top of the barrel. The problem then is to fit in the head in spite of the heaped up apples, and this is accomplished by means of a press, a simple but powerful affair constructed of two uprights made of one and a quarter inch steel bent at the ends to fit under the bottom of the barrel and resist the pressure which comes from a screw head fastened to the other end. At the bottom of the screw is a movable pressure bar the exact diameter of the barrel at the top, and beneath this the head is arranged above the apples. Gentle

but persistent pressure is then applied until the fruit is forced inside the barrel and the head in place, when it is firmly nailed, and the apples are ready for storage.

For two or three months after packing there is sufficient resistance from within the barrel to hold the head in place, but after that the apples shrink, and at the end of six months, if still in storage, the packer opens the barrel and fills it as in the first instance. Expert packing makes the difference between a full and a "slack" barrel, which is also the difference between profit and loss when the fruit is auctioned off abroad, say at Liverpool, for the "slacks" bring only one-fourth to one-eighth the price of full ones.

A barrel costs the packer about 35 cents delivered at the orchard, the fruit to fill it \$1 for No. 1 grade, the cost of sorting, packing, freight from orchard to storage and other incidentals bringing the total up to quite \$2 per barrel. Freightage across the ocean, say from New York to Liverpool, varies from 40 to 70 cents per barrel, to which must be added the cost of commissions and incidentals.

The first American apples are said to have gone across the Atlantic with rare old Ben Franklin in 1758, and their demand so appealed to the British taste that they were in great demand at fourpence each. More than fifty years ago the famous Newtown Pippins sold in London at \$21 per barrel, the nobility scrambling for them at a guinea a dozen. Just at present the full flavored Baldwins and Ben Davis varieties are in high favor, foreign tastes running to color and shape as much as to fine eating qualities. In foreign shipments, above all, the keeping quality of the fruit is to be considered, as it is well known that a single "mushy" apple will spoil a whole barrel full.

"TALKED ABOUT."

The neighbors talked about her nearly everywhere they met; They talked about her till she died; they talk about her yet. The high and low all spoke of her, as did the old and young. And every gossip tossed her name upon her nimble tongue.

"Twas she who kissed the baby first and blest its happy birth; 'Twas she who helped to guide its feet through all the paths of earth; 'Twas she who watched beside the bed whereon the dying lay, 'Twas she who soothed the stricken friends when one was called away.

The neighbors talked about her nearly everywhere they met; They talked about her till she died; they talk about her yet. They talked about her wondrous hands, her heart so full of love, And now the angels talk of her who dwells with them above. —Nixon Waterman.

IN THE DARK

I went one morning to Poissy to see a little house to which I had fallen heir, and, after breakfast, I took my keys to the family attorney. As I was about to leave the office, the head clerk called me to his desk and said: "There is also some money coming to you from your uncle's estate. Six thousand francs. Here it is."

The surprise was most agreeable to me. I took the blue bills and slipped them into my pocket-book without counting them. Because of this delay, I had to hurry to get to the station in time. Fortunately, the train was late. It pulled in just as I stepped on the platform. Seeing an empty compartment, as I supposed, I hurriedly entered it.

As I sat down, I saw that I was not alone. A lady sat in the right-hand corner of the seat facing me. I drew back as far as possible in the left-hand corner, not because of suspicion, as I had already forgotten my windfall, but in order to stretch out and reflect at my ease.

The lady was young, beautiful, and elegant. A dark-blue traveling-dress of a correct cut set off her slender, graceful figure. Masses of golden hair rippled back under a dark-blue felt hat, trimmed with a band of ribbon and a quill. A dainty patent-leather shoe was visible below the hem of her skirt. A watch with some coquettish trinkets hung from her belt, while a bangles bracelet on her left wrist indicated a pretty feminine vanity. A gold-handled umbrella, in its sheath, leaned against a portiere near her. From my observation, I gained an impression of sober luxury, a trifle English in its rigor. A newspaper lay on the lady's lap, and she was reading it with such perfect unconsciousness of my surveillance that I could not even see the color of her eyes.

After we had left the Maisons Lafitte station, the thought occurred to me to read over some letters which I had merely glanced at in the morning. I put my hand in my pocket to get them, and I felt the pocket-book. A feeling of pleasure came over me at the remembrance of my bequest, and I could not resist a childish desire to handle my little fortune. I took the bills from my purse and, in the perfect security of the closed compartment, I counted them without the slightest suspicion of being watched. The six thousand francs were there. I folded the money up, put it back into the pocket-book,

and, with my usual heedlessness, laid the purse down beside me with the letters I was going to read. I now took these up, one by one, read them, and tossed them back on the seat.

I was soon made aware, by the vibration of the coach, that we had reached the Asnières Bridge. The young woman folded up her newspaper, and, without glancing in my direction, began slowly and composedly to unlace the glove on her right hand. Finally she drew it off. We were about to reach our destination. It was not the time for removing one's gloves. Still the act did not impress me at the time. I merely admired the slim, nervous hand, with its tapering fingers. The girl clasped and unclasped them with marvelous agility, as if they were numb from their bondage. The shadow of the great wall of the Batignolles soon fell upon our car, and I noticed that the lantern was not lighted. A moment afterward, with a confused rumbling of wheels and rails, we entered the tunnel.

Soon I fancied I heard—the sound was barely perceptible in the general fracas—a slight rustling among the papers at my side. Careless as I usually am, it is a wonder that the sound attracted my attention, and still more of one that I thought of my pocket-book. By some intuition, however, I did so.

Not intentionally, but with an instinctive, rough gesture, of which I should have been ashamed in the daylight, I forcibly threw both my hands over the scattered papers and pressed them down with all my might. Then, with a start, I felt something move under the pile, like an animal in a trap trying to escape by twisting, turning and pulling. I bore down all the harder. Just then the train whistle shrieked out. The speed slackened and we came to a standstill in the blackness of the tunnel. For a moment, I experienced a veritable nightmare. With a rustling and tearing of papers, the struggle continued, silently but fiercely.

After having wriggled and turned desperately in every direction, like a strangled reptile, the hand, crushed under my palms, lay quiet. I saw nothing, heard nothing, not even a breath. I knew, however, that my companion was on the alert, noting my every movement. Suffocated by emotion and wearied by the tension on my nerves, I waited for the daylight for deliverance.

After a period of time, very short, probably, but the length of which I could not estimate, the train began to move slowly. My relief at this was so great that my whole being involuntarily relaxed from its tension. This was evidently expected, for the hand again tried to free itself, not by violent jerks this time, but by a strong, steady pulling. I felt it slipping along, little by little, under the papers. I imprudently raised my palm a bit to get a fresh hold. When I again bore down, I clasped only my pocket-book. The hand had escaped. I knew not when nor how.

I hastily opened the purse, felt that its contents were there, then put it into my vest pocket and stupidly crossed my arms over it.

At last a gray light penetrated into the compartment, followed by the bright light of day. My first glance was at the lady opposite. She sat in exactly the same place, with the same air of haughty indifference. Nothing about her toilet was disarranged in the least. Not a fold of her dress seemed to have been moved. The newspaper lay folded in her lap, the gold-handled umbrella leaned against the portiere, the patent-leather toe pro-

truded slightly below the hem of her skirt.

She looked pale, however, and her eyes were bent on her right hand, as she slowly laced up her glove. It truly seemed as if I were waking from a dream. And what proof could I offer to the contrary.

The train stopped and the platform was on my side. The lady rose, dropping the paper from her lap, took her umbrella, and with a perfectly composed and polite "Pardon me, sir," passed in front of me.

Feeling stupid and dazed, I put out my arm to detain her. But she was already on the steps, and nothing my gesture, she turned half round, and for the first time I saw her eyes.

They were as blue as the sky and limpid and beautiful in expression. They gazed at me with so much surprise and candor that I was disarmed completely, and I let her go unmolested. Had it not been for the rumpled, torn papers on the seat beside me, I might have been tempted to believe that the mute but fierce duel in the dark was merely a hallucination or a bad dream.—Translated from the French for the Argonaut.

HAD A SALARY OF \$50,000.

But He Resigned Office Because He Couldn't Live On It.

One might think that a salary of \$50,000 a year, the sum paid the President of the United States, would be sufficient to keep the wolf from the door of almost any man, even though he held the exalted station of Governor General of the new Commonwealth of Australia. But Lord Hopetoun, who was appointed to that office a year ago last January, when the federation under the Southern Cross began its existence, did not think so, and therefore he threw up his commission and has recently returned to England, says Leslie's Weekly. The explanation given is that the demands upon the hospitality of the Governor General are so great that \$50,000 a year fails to pay the bills, and as Lord Hopetoun did not feel like eking out the balance from his own income, he surrendered the job. If this is true, it would seem as if hospitality in Australia comes higher than it does in most other lands, and much too high for a country just starting out on a path of political independence. Doubtless much of the expenditure is due to needless ostentation. The acting Governor General of Australia, pending the appointment of a successor to Lord Hopetoun, is Lord Tennyson, a son of the famous poet.

Head for Business.

"I'm troubled, John, about the \$500 I got from Aunt Mary. I want to invest it."

"Well, go ahead."

"But I'm afraid I'll lose it."

"Then don't invest it."

"But I want to get some profit out of it, and I've just thought of a splendid plan."

"What is it?"

"I'll give you the money and you invest it in stock or wheat or something that promises a big return, and if you win, I'll get the profit."

"And if I lose?"

"Why, then, it will be your fault, of course, and you'll have to make it up to me."—Chicago Post.

Many a woman's tongue is kept busy trying to get her out of the trouble it got her into.

CHEAPER THAN HARD COAL.

Germany Uses Briquettes, Which Give Perfect Satisfaction.

Frank H. Mason, consul general to Berlin, sends in a report concerning the use of briquettes, made from brown coal, carbonized peat, coal dust and so forth, used as domestic and steam fuel in Berlin and other German cities, and the wholesome effect of such fuel, together with coke and fuel gas, in preserving towns and cities from the smoke nuisance and at the same time affording a fuel cheaper than the hard coal.

Mr. Mason says there are in operation in Germany eighty-nine manufacturing of fuel briquettes and he goes on to say:

"If Americans are really interested in the subject there is no need that they should risk any large sums of money in uncertain experiments. They have only to study the machinery and methods employed in European countries, compare their crude materials with those found and used here, and they can thus start at the point of technical knowledge which Europeans have reached after many years of experience. When, some ten years ago, the attention of American iron-makers was called to the German system of making blast furnace coke in retort ovens, which saves the valuable volatile elements of the coal, it was thought worth while by certain of them to bring over two carloads of Connellsville coal to be coked as a test by the German process. The complete success of that experiment decided the introduction of the standard German type of coking oven into the United States.

"Something similar, it would seem, might profitably be done with the ma-

made from peat without the application of heat—simply through the action of kneading and drying.

"Turf briquettes ordinarily contain about 66 per cent of inflammable elements, the remainder being made up of inorganic ash and water. They are thus far inferior as fuel to briquettes made from brown coal, which average 70 per cent or more of inflammable matter. Both represent in their present form the utmost that science has been able to do in utilizing inferior and otherwise almost worthless materials to supplement and make out the insufficient coal supply of European countries."

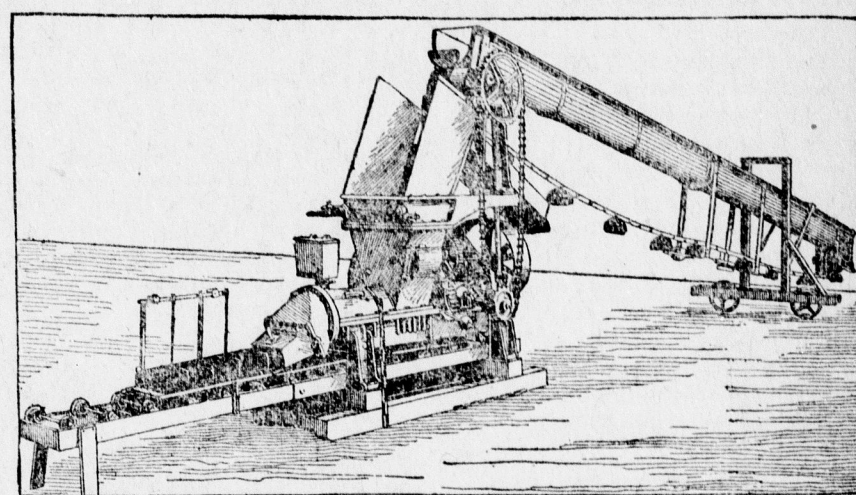
MANILA'S FIRE FIGHTERS.

Excellent Department Under Famous New York Chief.

Hugh Bonner, once New York's most famous fire chief, has done wonders with the Manila department, and has an effective and very strong fire-fighting corps in that city. Chief Bonner was appointed to the important position nearly a year ago, and in that time has worked wonders with the material he had on hand as a foundation.

Hugh Bonner has been in the fire department since 1853, and when but a lad he ran with the Lady Washington engine company, No. 40, in New York. In 1861 he was made a foreman in the company and served with it until 1865, when the paid department was organized and Bonner was at once appointed a foreman and attached to engine company No. 20. While acting in this capacity he operated the first self-propelling fire engine and chemical engine ever used in the department.

In May, 1873, he was made chief of the battalion and assigned to the second district, in which were located many of



MACHINE FOR MANUFACTURING BRIQUETTES FROM PEAT.

terials which Americans have not yet succeeded in converting into satisfactory briquettes. There are experienced engineers and a dozen manufacturers of briquette-making machinery who would gladly co-operate in these tests and would furnish machinery adapted to working the material thus technically defined. Upon a basis of such tests, plans and estimates could be obtained for the erection of plants in the United States with specified daily capacity.

The Stauber process for drying most substances was first brought into prominent notice in connection with peat coal manufacture in 1901, when the Imperial testing station at Charlottenburg announced as the result of experiments made with peat briquettes made by the Stauber system that they contained 45.14 per cent of fixed carbon, 4.51 per cent hydrogen, 23.31 per cent oxygen and 9.09 per cent ash and had a thermal value of 3,896 calories. The Stauber system as thus applied includes a process for rapidly drying the moist peat by means of heated and compressed air within a closed chamber or channel, communicating with conduit pipes in such manner that heated air can be forced through the drying chamber and cold air through the outlet pipe, the effect being that the cold air quickly absorbs the hot, saturated air out of the drying chamber and condenses it in the conduit pipes, thus greatly stimulating the process of evaporation by which the peat is dried. Peat in its raw state contains from 70 to 85 per cent of water and in the humid climate of northern Europe is usually a very difficult material to dry. It is claimed for the Stauber method that it reduces the moisture to 10 or 20 per cent quickly, effectively and, what is important, without changing the chemical composition of the peat or in any way adding to it. The drying machine is in the boiler form (cylindrical) and of a size to conveniently produce five tons of dried peat per day.

"A second process is that invented by F. Schulte of Bach strasse, Hamburg, the salient feature of which is that the turf or peat used is cleaned of roots, stones, etc., then liquified by water and pumped through a pipe several miles to the works, where, as claimed by the inventor, it is leached and converted by heat and pressure into briquettes at a net cost of \$2 per ton, or into artificial coal having a thermal value of 6,250 calories at a cost of \$2.50 per ton. It is understood that a large plant is in process of erection on the northern coast of Germany for the utilization of this method, but as to the actual condition of the enterprise or the practical value of the process on an industrial scale, no exact information is at hand.

"The Schoening-Fritz process for making artificial coal and briquettes by carbonizing dried peat is an elaboration by a German engineer of the system invented by Schoening and used with more or less success at Stamsund, in Norway.

"Of the processes actually employed, the value of which has been fully established by experience, one of the most interesting is that invented by C. Schlickestein of Rixdorf-Berlin and practically operated there, at Munich and other places. The peculiar feature of this system is that by it black, dense briquettes of high calorific value are

the large dry goods and other mercantile houses. Here again he was foremost and operated the first water tower ever used in fighting fires. He was appointed second assistant chief in 1883, and it was while he was in that position that he organized the first school of instruction. A year later Mr. Bonner was appointed first assistant chief, and in 1889 he reached the highest rung in the ladder he had been climbing for so many years and was appointed chief of the department.

The aim of Chief Bonner's life was the perfecting of the New York depart-



HUGH BONNER.

ment and the maintaining of it at the highest possible point of efficiency. The department stands to-day as proof that he has not labored in vain. His fame as a fireman has spread all over this country and reaches the other side of the ocean.

They Did Not Dive.

When it was noised abroad that the little town on the cape that the schooner sunk offshore was to be visited by divers with a view to raising her, people got into their boats and rowed out to see the unusual sight. Among others, says the New York Evening Post, were an old farmer and his wife, whose home was farther inland.

A diver in his suit is a curious-looking object out of water, a cross between a knight in medieval armor and a torpedo destroyer, and he is put overboard in the same manner as a ship's anchor. The farmer, however, had his own idea of how a diver should look, and seeing no figure that fitted his fancy, he hailed the man in charge of the work.

"Say," he asked, "where's your divers?"

"Why, you've just seen two of them go down," was the reply.

The farmer turned his boat's prow toward the shore. "Mandy," he said to his wife, "he's fooling us. Them ain't divers, they're sinkers."

No Sympathy to Spare.

"I am going to marry your daughter, sir," said the positive young man to the father.

"Well, you needn't come to me for sympathy," replied the father; "I have troubles of my own!"

Truth's Echo.

"Good men, you know, are scarce."

"Yes, I know, and even bad men have to make themselves so at times!"

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

ELOQUENCE is not of the lungs. Wisdom seldom runs in a rut. Man is ever greater than his tools. The death of self is the life of the soul. True religion is duty linked to the divine. The best self-help is helping others. Love is the evidence of God's life in us. Altruism is the highest individualism. God's work must be done in God's way. We live to die that we may die to live. The shield of faith will not fit the back. The poor in goods are often rich in grace. You cannot fatten your soul on furniture. Full gratitude is the spring of free giving. The infernal must fall before the eternal.

INVENTION WORTH MILLIONS.

John Brislin, a Pittsburg Steel-Worker, Wins Suit Against Carnegie.

From a cottage to a palace has been the romance of steel in Pittsburg for many years. John Brislin, a former steel-worker, now lives in a cottage in that city, but his declining years may be spent in a palace if he so desires. The millions of Andrew Carnegie were nearly doubled by an invention of this aged man, now nearly blind and deaf, yet for seven years



JOHN BRISLIN.

Brislin has been battling with the great steel manufacturer and philanthropist for a portion of those millions.

Mr. Brislin, with Antonio Vinnac, invented the mechanical roll feeder, with which four men can do the work of twenty in the production of steel rails, beams and other structural steel. In 1896 the patents were granted on the machine, but it has been used by all the steel manufacturers in the country since then without the formality of paying a royalty.

The patents were contested, and Judge Bullington of the United States District Court has just declared them valid. This awards the inventors millions of dollars, and every steel company in America must pay its share of tribute to the genius of the inventors.

There is no rancor in the soul of the old man against the men who have used the product of his genius and accumulated millions thereby. He says the millions due him will to-day do him little good personally, but he desired to win that his children might be enriched.

"Vinnac had the first idea of the invention of the mechanical steel rolls," said Mr. Brislin. "They rolled only one length when we first went into the mills, and later they rolled two. Vinnac came to me one day and said: 'These beams are getting too large for hand work; it must be done by machinery. I have an idea, and if you will help me we will go halves.'"

"That was in December, 1893. Vinnac was boarding with me. We started to work that day, and the model was built in my bedroom. No one but Vinnac and I saw it until the Decoration day following, May 30, 1894, when we took it to our lawyer and a patent was applied for. That old model has been used all through the patent case and is kept locked up in the steel vault in the lawyer's office."

Mr. Brislin stated that he had no idea of the amount due him for the use of his machine. Every steel mill in the country has used it, and only an audit of their books will disclose the amount. Mr. Brislin's lawyer, James N. Cooke, of Pittsburg, figures that the Carnegie mills alone should owe \$50,000,000 for the use of the invention. He says even that amount is a low estimate, and when the case is finally decided in the highest courts new suits for an accounting will follow.

Too Late!

As illustrating the "instantaneous" knowledge needed in the profession of medicine, the following story is told of Dean Smith, of the Yale Medical School:

On one occasion he cited a hypothetical case and asked a student how much of a certain medicine should be administered to the sufferer.

"A teaspoonful," answered the young man. In about a minute, however, he raised his hand and said: "Professor, I would like to change my answer to that question."

The dean took out his watch. "My young friend," he remarked, "your patient has been dead forty seconds."—St. Louis Chronicle.

The Kaiser's Decorations.

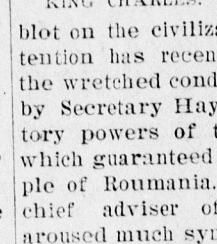
The orders of decoration borne by the German Emperor are worth a little over \$225,000. His most valuable decorations are the insignia of the Black Eagle, the Order of St. John, of the Garter, and of the Toison d'Or. In all he has over 200 crosses, stars, badges and other insignia.

The average girl knows at least one of her sex who would make an ideal wife.

LIKE EGYPTIAN BONDAGE.

Deplorable Condition of the Hebrews in Roumania.

Roumania—impoverished by the exhaustion of her natural wealth, the failure of crops and the lagging of industries, cursed and disgraced by heartless rulers whose laws have made degenerates of the peasants and have forced the Hebrews into a state worse than that of brutes and not unlike that of Israel in Egypt of old—this shadow of a nation is a blot on the civilization of Europe. Attention has recently been directed to the wretched condition of the Hebrews by Secretary Hay's note to the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin which guaranteed protection to the people of Roumania. This action of the chief adviser of our President has aroused much sympathy for the unfortunate, but only the most heroic measures can rescue not only the Hebrews, but the Christians of this blighted country from their awful wretchedness. Ruin confronts Roumania. Her government is as imbecile as it is cruel, and the people themselves are impotent. Their King is a man of broad sympathies, but is powerless. Their Queen—Carmen Sylva—is a woman of extraordinary intelligence and mental caliber who can write romances and poems, but fiction will not appease gnawing hunger and rhyme cannot clothe the naked. The Christian world has stood aghast at the horrors of Turkish rule in Armenia. No less should it shudder because of the awfulness of Roumanian destitution and Israelitic persecution.



KING CHARLES.

Roumania is one of the Balkan states—a crescent-shaped territory of about the same size as New York and with almost an equal population, viz., about 6,000,000. Bucharest, with a population of 250,000, has many of the architectural features of Constantinople and much of the poverty of that great city. It is the residence place of King Charles and his Queen. The former comes of a branch of the Hohenzollern family and has reigned since 1883, but did not assume the title of King until 1881. Roumania claims to be completely independent politically, yet she pays annual tribute to Turkey. The constitution is liberal, guaranteeing to all citizens equality before the law, yet the imposition upon the Jews shows that the constitution is a meaningless sham. The legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies, the representatives of the people. The laws which they pass prove that our sympathy for the supposed Christians of the east of Europe has been misplaced. They are in reality barbarians, for the laws against the Jews made in the past few years are amazing in their unfairness. In the first place, all Jews were made aliens. Later the police were given rights of domiciliary visitation and expulsion, so that in Roumania a Jew's house was no longer his castle. Then they were prohibited from street-hawking, which ruined 5,000 families. They were excluded from membership in the Chamber of Commerce and Trade. Law by law they were driven out of the professional classes and confined to the artisan class. Then the artisan employments were slowly closed to them, until in March of this year a law was passed prohibiting the employment of Jewish workmen in any trade or calling, and forbidding their even taking part in the meeting of the trade or artisan societies.

Although they had to pay school taxes free education was limited to Roumanians, the Jews being compelled to pay, and even then were admitted only if there was room after all the others were accommodated. They were excluded altogether from the higher schools and from the technical schools. They were not only driven out of the public service and from public works, but fines were enacted for Roumanians employing Jews in retail trade. It is estimated that the artisans law of last March will soon deprive 25,000 Jewish workmen of all means of livelihood and reduce over 100,000 men, women and children to beggary. Although taxed for the support of local hospitals, they may not enter those institutions. Punishments for offenses committed against them are made light or remitted altogether. They can be arrested and beaten with impunity. Their sons are recruited for the army without regard to any of the exemptions allowed by law to other Roumanians. They may not write letters to the newspapers. They may not hold public meetings and they have no right of petition to the government.

But the injustice of the law is not all the Hebrew in Roumania must contend with. There are 210,000 of the race in the country and not more than 800 have wealth amounting to \$500, although a few years ago many were comparatively rich. The average earnings per family before employment was prohibited was \$4 per week. No wonder that hundreds of Hebrews are starving in the streets. Rev. Dr. Gaster, of London, chief rabbi of what are known as the Sephardi communities in England, has recently visited Roumania, to learn the condition of things, and, if possible, to move the King. He was given respectful hearing and King Charles made promises



CARMEN SYLVA.

which create the hope that the country may be awakened to the frightful hardships it is imposing.

SEMINOLE WAR SURVIVOR.

Only One Man Left of the 500 Who Marched Under Col. Taylor.

Of the 500 soldiers and volunteers who marched under the command of Colonel Zachary Taylor against the Seminoles in Florida, but one now lives, so far as is known, to tell the story of that campaign. The last military operations against the Seminoles took place the latter part of 1837. The sole pensioner of that war, and probably the only survivor, is Claiborne Webb, who lives near Blue Springs, Mo.



CLAIBORNE WEBB.

Mr. Webb is now in his eighty-seventh year. He was but 22 years of age when he and fifty other young men of Jackson County, Missouri, enlisted in the Volunteer company of Captain James Childs of Independence. He was in service but six months, receiving injuries in the last and most decisive battle near Lake Okeechobee, in Southern Florida.

Of all Indian wars that in Southern Florida is described by the aged veteran as being fraught with as hard, if not with greater, difficulties than any other. Disease, swamps, venomous insects and dangerous reptiles were combatted as well as red men. Long marches were undergone and often whole companies were for days without their rations.

The Seminole war was caused by an endeavor upon the part of the United States government to drive all Indians westward across the Mississippi River. The Creek tribe as a whole were forced to terms of submission by General Andrew Jackson in 1814 and were compelled to yield their lands. But the Seminoles, who were members of this tribe, escaped into Florida. There, under the leadership of Osceola, who had become a trained soldier in the government ranks, and Sam Jones, an Americanized Indian, they committed many depredations upon the population, destroying both lives and property and devastating whole sections of the country. Several campaigns against Osceola and Jones, all of which proved futile, were made by Generals Clinch, Call and Jessup. A detachment of 112 men under the command of Major Dade was surrounded Dec. 28, 1836, and all but three privates were killed. This wholesale slaughter aroused the United States government to renewed efforts to put an end to Indian warfare in the South.

During the summer of 1837 a command of 500 men was given to Colonel Taylor and he was sent against the Indians. Many doubted the wisdom of the campaign, undertaken as it was with a mere handful of men, outnumbered by Sam Jones' braves three to one. But it was successful. The Seminoles were put to rout at a battle in one of the marshes of the Kissimmee River near Lake Okeechobee. A treaty was made during the ensuing winter which provided for the removal of the Indians to a tract of land west of the Mississippi River.

In spite of years and an active life, Mr. Webb is still an energetic old man, one to whom time has been kind. He has living eight children, twenty-six grandchildren, and eighty great-grandchildren. He has outlived three long-lived wives, the last of whom died last summer.

The Queen's Rebuke.

Some years ago, when the present Queen of England was Princess of Wales and her children were very small, they were staying at a quiet watering-place. The Montreal Star repeats this little story of the royal family, which shows that Queen Alexandra is much like all other good mothers, and that her children are like children the world over:

Once on returning from a short sail one of the little princesses was walking up the plank. An old sailor instinctively said:

"Take care, little lady!"

The child drew herself up haughtily and said:

"I'm not a lady, I'm a princess!"

The Princess of Wales, who overheard the kindly injunction and the rather ill-bred reply, said quickly:

"Tell the good sailor you are not a little lady yet, but you hope to be some day."

Long Views.

Persons who wish to put off the evil day of spectacles should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and sees better, if, after reading a while, we direct the sight to some far distant object, even for a minute. Great travelers and hunters are seldom near sighted. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness when a common eye sees nothing at all. One is reported to have such acute sight that he could tell when he was going to see an object. On one occasion when the ship was in a sinking condition, and all were exceedingly anxious for a sight of land, he reported, from the look-out that he could not exactly see the shore, but could pretty nearly do so.

Cheap Transportation.

In the early morning Leeds workmen can travel five miles for a penny by the municipal electric tramway cars.

The women think men have nothing to do, and the men are dead certain the women haven't.

There is more work in the care of a garden than in the care of twins.

MINING COAL IN WATER.

How a Wrecking Company Extracts Fuel from Sunken Barges.

Coal mining in the waters of Long Island Sound has been taken up on an extensive scale by a Bridgeport (Conn.) wrecking company. The sound contains immense quantities of coal. Old sound captains say that there is enough coal in the waters to supply New York for a year. There is scarcely a heavy storm on the sound that a number of coal barges are not sunk and the work of the wrecking company in mining for the coal is watched with deep interest.

The method of water mining is simple. In the first place, the wrecks must be found, and for practical work the wrecks ought to be in water not over forty or forty-five feet deep, and thirty feet is much easier working.



MINING COAL IN THE WATER.

For this work wreck finders are employed. The wreck finders consist of two thirty-two-foot power boats, gasoline engines being used, and each boat is manned by two men. The boats run out to the territory where the wrecks are believed to be. In each one is a large reel containing a mile of inch rope. The boats are run alongside of each other, and the ends of the ropes from each boat's reel are spliced. This makes a continuous rope two miles long, and, in reality, lashes the two wreck finders, or sweep boats, as they are sometimes called, together.

The boats then run in opposite directions until they are half a mile apart. Then they take their course and run parallel to each other, the windlasses or reels in each boat in the meantime having been released and paying out the rope from the stern of each boat through a ring in the end of an iron pole that extends out over the stern. When a sufficient length of rope has been paid out two large weights of 300 pounds or more each are run down the rope from the stern of each boat. These weights sink to the bottom and hold the half mile of rope about four feet from the ground, so that the rope forms a sweep half a mile long, catching anything that comes in its way. Sometimes one of the sweep boats will remain at anchor and the other boat run around a radius of half a mile, and clearing up a mile of ground. When the sweep rope catches fast it is indicated by the pulling down, sometimes almost under water, of the stems of the sweep boats. The boats are stopped and the reels are reversed to wind up the rope. Slowly the stems of the boats come closer and closer together until they are almost directly over the point where the sweep rope is fastened many feet below. Then the nature of the wreck is determined. The next step, in case the wreck proves to be a coal barge, is taken by the diver, one of the crew always being a diver. He dons his rubber suit and is let down to the fastening and proceeds to explore the find. He estimates the quantity and looks into the quality of the find; also observes the best manner of taking it out, whether by buckets or the suction pump. If the find is worth while the diver fastens a floating buoy to the wreck, and then the sweep boats proceed on their way to find more wrecks. After the wreck finders have marked their find by a floating buoy the lighters run out. They are equipped with derricks and suction pumps. Sometimes the pump is run down into the sunken coal barges and shoved around by a diver, who goes below to tend the pump and place the end where it will do the best work. This is the easiest method of recovering the coal, as the coal is sucked up through the five-inch pipe in a steady stream and falls into a screen, the water running overboard, and the coal passing down the chute into the hold of the lighter. At other times it is necessary to take the coal out in buckets or shovels, the shovels acting the same as the folding shovels on a great dredger, which sends the shovel down to the bottom and then closes up, bringing up whatever it shuts up on at the bottom.

It is not an uncommon thing to find a coal wreck where the lighter can be pumped full of coal in half a day, and a wreck that will not fill the hold of the lighter in a day is not considered much of a find. A hundred tons of coal recovered in this way is considered a fair day's work. It will be seen that a cargo of 100 tons of coal, if sold at \$10 a ton, would yield a handsome profit to the "water miners." In round figures, it would amount to \$1,000 for a day's work, and, as it costs nothing but the labor expended in mining it, the profit is many times over 100 per cent.

SKATING THE YEAR ROUND.

The Oregon Lakes Afford That Pastime to Those Who Wish It.

Among the many natural phenomena this country affords Oregon boasts of two lakes whose surface is covered with ice from beginning to end of every year. They have but recently been discovered in Baker County. C. M. Sage

of Portland on Sunday, July 27, crossed two good-sized lakes in the Granite mountains, some miles northeast of Cornucopia, on half-frozen ice.

Mr. Sage, with a party of friends, went on a hunting and pleasure trip to the almost inaccessible mountain peaks back of the town of Cornucopia, in the panhandle district. The mountains are high and rugged and before passing the timber line the explorer must find his way through a primeval forest. A pack horse is the only means of getting into this district except to trudge along on foot, which, to say the least, is uphill business. One part of the road is so incumbered with fallen trees that it is almost impossible to get through. In order to get supplies to their claims two prospectors were obliged to cut a trail through this tangle of fallen trees, and it was by means of this trail that Mr. Sage and his friends were enabled to ascend the mountains until they finally discovered the two frozen lakes referred to. The lakes are near the summit on the north side of the mountain and in order to reach them the party traveled over ice and snow for a distance of five miles.

The bodies of water are small. One is about 150 feet across and the other is between 600 and 700 feet in diameter. They are well-defined lakes or pools, however, covered with a thick coating of ice, clear as crystal and as smooth as glass, which is so thick and strong that the exploring party did not hesitate to ride across on horseback.

Mr. Sage says so far as he is able to judge the ice on the lakes never melts, because they are so situated behind two tall peaks that the sun's rays never strike them with sufficient power to make any impression on the snow and ice. This land of perpetual snow and ice is within a day's ride of Baker City by the present means of transportation, part way on a buckboard and the rest on horseback. It would scarcely be more than a ride of an hour and a half on an electric railroad. Mr. Sage is of the opinion that from the lay of the country other larger and more picturesque lakes with perpetual ice will be discovered.

GRAND NIECE OF WASHINGTON.

New York Society Woman Who Enjoys Great Popularity.

Mrs. Attilo Morosini of New York enjoys a two-fold distinction—she is beautiful and immensely rich and she is the lineal grand-niece of George Washington, the father of his country. Her maiden name was Mary Caroline Washington Bond and before her marriage to the son of New York's millionaire banker she was the belle of the East. Her pictures made covers for the magazines and subjects for the art



MRS. ATTILIO MOROSINI.

stores. She was courted in society as few other American women have been and distinguished visitors to our shores deemed it an honor to meet her.

Mrs. Morosini lives at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson and there holds a court of her own. As a hostess she is charming and an invitation to any of her functions is looked upon as a high honor.

Besides being pretty Mrs. Morosini is an accomplished musician, performing on the piano and harp. She has remained unspoiled by society and takes a more serious view of life and its duties than commonly prevails within the gilded portals of the idle rich. One of her souvenirs is a buckle which Washington once wore on his garter.

Dog with Diamond Tooth.

A dog with a diamond set in one of its front teeth was in Philadelphia recently. It was here for medical treatment, and during its stay in the dog ward of a veterinary hospital uptown it astonished everybody with its cleverness.

A French poodle, it had chie that the nurses said was truly Parisian. It had also innumerable tricks. You would, for instance, say to it, "show your diamond tooth," and it would curl back its lip in such a manner that the diamond would glitter.

The dog belongs to a wealthy woman of Trenton, N. J. She had the brilliant set in its tooth two years ago. What gave her the idea of this, says the Philadelphia Record, was undoubtedly the sensational story, printed long ago, of the blaze of diamonds that illumined the mouth of Fitzsimmons, the pugilist.

Presumably.

Stenographer—Did the baby sleep well last night?

Cashier—I guess so. I did.—Somer-ville Journal.

Always Ready.

Wigwag—My wife threatens to go on the lecture platform.

Henpeck—My wife doesn't need a platform.—New York Tribune.

Beauty may be only skin deep, but the impression it makes extends much deeper.

GLACIERS FILL GOLDEN POCKETS.

Seekers After the Mother Lode Should Prospect Both Sides of Divide.

A scientific discovery of great interest to geologists and of practical value to mining men has been made by Professor Atwood, of the University of Chicago, who, with a party of students, spent the summer examining the formations in Utah mountains of Utah. It clears up the frequent mystery of the presence of small pockets of gold-bearing ores far removed from the main ore body.

Professor Atwood's discovery, in brief, is that the water sheds of the present period are not identical with the ice sheds of the glacial epoch and that occasionally the great glacier of 10,000 years ago or so moved uphill with quite as much facility as it coasted down the canyons, carrying with it over the divides large masses of debris scraped up in its path, which assisted in forming the moraines.

In the vicinity of Mount Watson, near the headwaters of the Weber River, are abundant evidences in the shape of small lakes, moraines, etc., of the presence of the great glacier at an



GLACIAL GROOVES INDICATE GOLD POCKETS.

earlier period. One side of the mountain is barren rock, scraped clean and grooved by the moving body of ice. While examining these grooves Professor Atwood discovered that they run uphill instead of down. The evidence of this was fragments of rocks pulverized by the great weight and strewn along the path. The professor called his companions and they spent several hours tracing the indentations up the mountain side. Every step confirmed the theory advanced by the instructor.

Professor Atwood will publish the result of his discovery in a scientific journal. His explanation of the phenomenon is that the glacier, gradually pushed over the divide, did not melt where it was, but when it receded was drawn up the mountain and back over the other side of the divide. As it moved, of course, it picked up in its path portions of the ground beneath, which became a part of the moraine.

The discovery may lead to a revolution in the method of prospecting. The miner who finds a detached body of gold-bearing ore will not be content hereafter with seeking the mother lode in the same canyon, but will look also on the other side of the divide from which the detached fragment may have been drawn by the glacier.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

A merchant over at Itolla states that his advertising last year cost him 45 cents for every \$100 worth of goods sold. He uses a half page for his business announcements each week and says that as long as the people read newspapers he will advertise. There's a man possessed of a good head. Just as soon as merchants begin to look upon advertising as a branch of their business which requires as much care as any other part of it, then will advertising commence to pay. Honesty, force, originality and persistency in advertising make is a paying venture.—Bottineau (N. D.) Courant.

There is no luck about advertising, no chance, no scheme. It is legitimate business from beginning to end from the day the campaign is started clear up to the close of business at the finish. Advertising is a legitimate, reasonable means of gaining an end. The advertisement which appeals best is that which is planned with the greatest intelligence, contains the greatest volume of honest intention and speaks in frank, unequivocal words about reliable goods and about the careful, painstaking methods of those who are handling the business; presents in the best way logical arguments for the purchase of goods from the merchants in question. This is advertising that will pay, that cannot help it.

New Power for a Mill.

Probably the only mill in the world that receives its power from an artesian well is located at St. Augustine, Fla. This power is used in a wood-working shop. The wheel is sixteen feet in diameter, and obtains the water from a well 6½ inches in diameter and 240 feet deep, reports the Detroit News-Tribune. After going down 150 feet through the sand the contractor struck a hard pan. It was not until they had drilled fifty feet farther that water was found.

CATARRH OF LUNGS

A Prominent Chicago Lady Cured by Peruna.

Miss Maggie Welch, secretary of the Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society, writes from 328 North State street, Chicago, Ill., the following glowing words concerning Peruna:

"Last fall I caught the most severe cold I ever had in my life. I coughed night and day, and my lungs and throat became so sore that I was in great distress. All cough remedies



Miss Maggie Welch.

naused me, and nothing afforded me relief until my doctor said rather in a joke, 'I guess Peruna is the only medicine that will cure you.'

"I told him that I would certainly try it and immediately sent for a bottle. I found that relief came the first day, and as I kept taking it faithfully the cough gradually diminished, and the soreness left me. It is true."

—Maggie Welch.

Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

We are all just a little bit jealous of the man who climbs the ladder farther than we do.

If you have never tasted Gilt Edge Whiskey try it and be convinced that it is the best. All first-class saloons have it. Welch, Lotgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors.

Sam Flower Rye; the whiskey for ladies and gentlemen. Try it. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

Death loves a shining mark. So does the chronic borrower.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness. After first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R.H. Kline, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Love is like a trunk without a tag—unexpressible.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds. John F. Boyce, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Faces and figures are all important. With the first we like to meet a smile, with the latter our obligations.

That Listless, Lack-Luster Feeling. Caused by a logy, languid liver. Stir it up with Cascarets (Candy Cathartics), ideal laxative, intestinal tonic and brain bracer. Druggists, 25c., 50c., 1.00.

Fortune favors the brave—when they get it.

"Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea," writes Mr. F. Batsch, of Horicon, Wis., "enabled me to get rid of an obstinate cough; we feel very grateful to the discoverer of this medicine."

Fools fall in love; wise men climb up to it.

Mem. for Good Health. Today drink some "Castelwood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

Even riches are excusable in a marriageable woman.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

All mankind loves a lover—usually at a distance.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY Use Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balm.

Prescribed by the best physicians for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. 25c., 50c. At all druggists.

Imitators, like parrots, may not be as green as they look.

Baker & Hamilton OF SAN FRANCISCO

Have added to their Vehicle Agencies a number of new lines of high grade vehicles. Parties who desire to purchase a Buick, a Surrey, a Spring Wagon, in fact anything on wheels, should procure their Catalogue which is sent FREE on request when the name of this paper is mentioned.

Marriage is a good cure for blindness.

THE QUEEN OF SPICES

CINNAMON, DELICIOUS AND SUGARY, AROMATIC AND PUNGENT.

The Discovery of Its Valuable Properties Antedates Recorded History. Something of Its Uses and the Way in Which It Is Produced.

Cinnamon is in itself unquestionably the most delicious of all spices, being sugary as well as aromatic and pungent. Many thousands of pounds are consumed annually in every civilized country, and it is also highly appreciated by even semicivilized and barbarous nations where culinary art and medicine have as yet made little progress.

Its uses in sweet cookery are innumerable. There are very few fruits which are not improved in preserves, pickles and pastries by the addition of more or less of this delicate bark. It is an essential flavoring in all spice cakes and in many varieties of pies and puddings. In chocolate, confectionery, candies, cordials and liqueurs cinnamon contributes an incomparable flavor.

Its medicinal value is well known as an antispasmodic and carminative and tonic. Its use is recommended as a preventive and remedy for cholera, and in seasons when stomach troubles prevail cinnamon drops are recommended as the most wholesome form of candy for children.

The discovery of the valuable properties of cinnamon antedates recorded history, as it is mentioned in the Bible, in the book of Exodus, as one of the ingredients of the sacred oil with which the priests were anointed. So highly was the sweet bark esteemed by the ancients that even a small piece was considered a fit gift for a king. It is always mentioned as an especially choice substance by Greek writers previous to the Christian era. It is said that the Arab traders, who first brought it to Egypt and western Asia, surrounded its history and production with special tales of mystery and magic.

The cinnamon tree is a member of the laurel family, which in the tropics is represented by a large number of aromatic and medicinal trees and shrubs.

There are several closely allied cinnamon trees, but the finest bark is procured from a species native to the island of Ceylon, distinguished by botanists as Cinnamomum zeylanicum. In a state of nature this grows to be a tree from twenty to thirty feet in height, with rather large, oval, entire margined leaves and yellowish flowers succeeded by small, brown drupes resembling acorns in shape. The grayish brown bark is internally of an orange color, which changes upon drying to the characteristic brown which is the recognized name of a particular shade. Almost every part of the tree yields some choice substance and is especially rich in oil. The roots yield camphor and the leaves an oil resembling the oil of cloves and often substituted for it, while from the fruit a substance called cinnamon nut is manufactured, which is highly fragrant and from which in former times candles for the exclusive use of the king were made.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, while England was for a time in possession of the spice islands, cinnamon plants were among the choice products that were imported into various other tropical regions, including the West Indies, where in Cuba and several other islands it has become a considerable article of commerce. Under cultivation it is not allowed to grow into a tree, as the richest bark is taken from shoots of from two to four years' growth. The young tree is, therefore, cut and shoots from the root are encouraged to grow. The majority of these are cut when about ten feet in height and the bark is detached in ten or twelve inch lengths. After lying in bundles for a few days the bark is scraped by hand, both outside and in, until reduced to a thin sheet. These sheets are then made up into composite "quills" by placing the narrower and shorter pieces inside and rolling tightly, forming firm rods, which after

further drying are made into bundles weighing about eighty pounds and wrapped for shipping. Grocers divide, assort and very neatly combine portions of these quills into small packets for the convenience of their customers.

The oil of cinnamon is made by grinding the coarser pieces of the bark and soaking them for two or three days in sea water, followed by the process of distilling. Two oils, one heavier and the other lighter than water, are the product, both possessing similar properties. The color varies from cherry red to pale yellow, the latter being preferred by most purchasers.

The work of distilling is light, and an oil equal to the best Ceylonese is now produced in Trinidad and various other localities in Cuba and other West India islands.

As cinnamon commands a good price and its uses are continually multiplying, there is every inducement for extending the area of its cultivation, both in the eastern and western hemispheres.—St. Louis Republic.

Girls Help Waiters to Cheat.

Among hotel employees sex does not appear to make any difference so far as honesty is concerned, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Certain young women who act as checkers in hotels work with certain waiters. Whenever one of the girls obtains a position the men soon follow her, and the hotel proprietor is victimized accordingly. The waiter who is in league with the checker makes a small private mark on the check with which he desires to cheat. She sees it, and instead of stamping the prices against the articles ordered she puts her fingers over the figures on the die so that a slight blotch is all that is recorded in the place for figures. The waiter does the rest. She keeps her account against her confederates, and they settle up later on the outside.

Tough Talk Holds Memory.

Once upon a time there was a man who was a chronic borrower of money, and he was never known to slight an acquaintance through neglect. He was extremely well known by a large circle of acquaintances, which he was continually endeavoring to enlarge.

The members of this growing circle never forgot him, and even after his death he remained green in their memories.

Moral.—A man to insure being remembered must keep in touch with his friends.—New York Herald.

THOUGHT IT WAS SILVER.

But Was Only a Meteorite of Malleable Nickeliferous Iron.

Several years ago some Mexican mesqueros discovered in the mountains of Sonora a lump of metal which because it was malleable and silver white in color they regarded as some form of silver ore, and secreted near the place of its discovery until transportation for it could be secured. Their tracks, however, were not well covered and other parties, observing the disturbed condition of the ground, followed up the trail, found the place of concealment and stole the supposed lump of silver. After some time and considerable strife over the piece of metal it was acquired by Senor Canizaris at Cuernipe, in the Magdalena district. At his hacienda a drill press was employed and a hole seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and two and one-half inches in depth was drilled into the meteorite to test its interior for precious metals. When these drillings upon assay showed no value in either gold or silver it was thrown aside.

A short time ago a Denver mining engineer got possession of it and shipped it home. It weighs 272 pounds, is about twenty inches long and twelve inches in its largest diameter. Nothing definite has yet been determined regarding this meteorite except that it belongs to the nickeliferous iron class, named siderolites, no analysis having been made. It contains the usual cavities, or so-called cupules, while the blunt end is smoothed from the friction of the air. There is also a streak of glass or coating on one side suggesting a zone of fusion. Its value as a rare specimen or one of unusual scientific interest will be ascertained as soon as possible. Should it belong to the group of meteorites of a certain great fall near the City of Mexico, known as the Toluca shower, it would be of minor value, but if related to the Tucson meteorite it will prove a most desirable find.

LIKE THE AMERICAN SHOE.

Germans Have Taken Kindly to Footwear Made in United States.

Our energetic consul at Berlin has forwarded to the State Department a comprehensive and interesting account of the opening of a large shoe store where American goods are sold exclusively. The venture was a success from the start not only on account of the shoes, but by reason of American methods of doing business. There was a large, well-lighted store, with American furnishings and American trained salespeople. It was such a delightful place to go to that it seems to have been visited as a matter of joy regardless of the shoes, which, however, were sold in great numbers.

The consul says that the success of the venture was explained to him by a well-known Berlin physician who was a customer. He finds that American shoes "fit," while German-made do not. For many years German manufacturers have used American machinery, American patterns and have followed American styles, but for some reason they have not achieved either the finish or perfection of fit which characterizes the American-made article. This customer said he could not use German ready-made shoes and had shoes made by hand with unsatisfactory results. It was the American shoe that exactly met his requirements, and its popularity has become so great that an attempt is being made to raise the tariff to prohibitive prices.

There is on the whole of the continent very naturally a decided objection to the way in which American goods are getting to the front and no doubt restrictive legislation of a severe character may be expected, but as long as this country can make the best commodities in the world they cannot be kept out of the great marts of trade.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Kept His Eye-Glass.

Monocles were plentiful in Cape Town, but in Johannesburg and Pretoria they were conspicuous by their absence, for the reason that Lord Kitchener objected to them. Of all the "savell" officers, says Pearson's Magazine, a captain of a famous cavalry regiment alone refused to give his monocle up. It was a current report in the regiment that he wore it in bed and even when he took his bath.

One day Lord Kitchener met the "single-pane" officer outside of the Transvaal Hotel in Pretoria.

"One minute, captain," said the commander. "May I ask if it is absolutely necessary for you to wear that glass in your right eye?"

"Yes, certainly, Lord Kitchener; or—er—I could not see without it."

"I am sorry to hear that, captain, as I intended to give you a staff appointment; but I must have men around me who can see well. Kindly report for duty to the officer commanding the lines of communication."

The discomfited cavalry officer obeyed the instructions. Three months afterward he was taken prisoner by the Boers, who stripped him of his clothing and sent him back to camp, still attired in his eye-glass, but little else.

Good Soil Is Alive.

Formerly the soil was regarded as mineral matter, simply decayed rock mixed with dead organic matter. Now we know that the soil is a living organism whose life is as important as that of the animal or the plant itself. If the soil be killed it is absolutely sterile, says the Detroit News Tribune. In other words, if the life organisms which make soil fertile are destroyed, the soil is incapable of producing a crop. Plants, as a rule, eat only mineral food, such as phosphoric acid, potash and nitric acid, but animals usually eat only organic food, such as fats, sugars and protein matter.

RHEUMATISM

ACUTE AND CHRONIC, MUSCULAR, MERCURIAL, ARTICULAR AND INFLAMMATORY.

Some people have been suffering from Rheumatism so long that they can scarcely remember the time when they were entirely free from an ache or pain, and have long since forgotten the joys of a painless existence. They are at the mercy of every ill wind, and their misery is aggravated by exposure to cold or sudden changes in the temperature. They become walking barometers and most accurate in weather predictions, the increasing pains in muscles and joints foretelling the approaching storm or the coming of bad weather. It is from these constant sufferers that the great army of rheumatic cripples is recruited. Their bodies are worn out by the incessant pains and the joints become so stiffened and bent that they are at last compelled to give up or hobble about on crutches.

Nobody ever outlived Rheumatism; the disease never loosens its grip or leaves of its own accord, but must be driven out by intelligent and persistent treatment through the blood, for Rheumatism of every variety and form is caused by an over acid condition of the blood, and the deposit in muscles, joints and nerves of corrosive poisons and gritty particles, and it is these irritating substances that produce the inflammation, swelling and pains, which last as long as the blood remains in this sour and acid state.

To cure Rheumatism permanently the blood must be purified and invigorated, and no other remedy does this so well or so promptly as S. S. S. It refreshes and restores to the thin acid blood its nourishing and health-sustaining properties. And when strong, rich blood is again circulating through the body the acid poisons and irritating matter are washed out of the muscles and joints, and the pains at once cease and Rheumatism is a thing of the past. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable medicine and does not derange the stomach like the strong mineral remedies, but builds up the general health, increases the appetite and tones up the digestion.

Through our Medical Department the pain-racked, despondent Rheumatic sufferer will receive helpful advice from Physicians of experience and skill without charge. Write us fully about your case.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Women are like ivy; they cling to ruins. But that is no reason why you should ruin yourself for any woman under the sun.

Accept advice from no one. If you are not old enough to know what you are doing, how could you possibly be doing it?

311 Twelfth Street.

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TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and Seven Miles of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.